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DICOTYLEDONES v. EXOGENÆ.

Ranunculaceæ.

Clematis cirrhosa, *L.*
Anemone coronaria, *L.*
—— apennina, *L.*
Adonis æstivalis, *L.*
Ficaria verna, *Huds.*

Berberideæ.

Bongardia Rauwolfii, *C. A. Mey.*

Papaveraceæ.

Papaver somniferum, *L.*
—— orientale, *L.*
—— Argemone, *L.*
Glaucium flavum, *Crantz.*
Rœmeria hybrida, *DeCand.*
Hypecoum procumbens, *L.*

Fumariaceæ.

Corydalis tuberosa, *DeCand.*
Fumaria capreolata, *L.*
—— parviflora, Lam.

Cruciferæ.

Erophila vulgaris, *DeCand.*
Alyssum fulvescens, *Sm.*
Fibigia clypeata, *Med.*
Aubrietia deltoidea, *DeCand.*
Arabis verna, *Br.*
Cardamine hirsuta, *L.*
Diplotaxis tenuifolia, *DeCand.*
Brassica Rapa, *L.*

Cistineæ.

Cistus cymosus, *Dun.*
—— salvifolius, *L.*
Helianthemum arabicum, *Pers.*

Violarieæ.

Viola tricolor o, *DeCand.*

Caryophylleæ.

Silene Behen, *L.*
—— vespertina, *L.*
—— orchidea, *L.*
—— linoides, *Otth.*
Dianthus prolifer, *L.*
Holosteum umbellatum, *L.*

Lineæ.

Linum angustifolium, *Sm.*
—— hirsutum, *L.*

Geraniaceæ.

Erodium cicutarium, *Sm.*
—— ciconium, *Willd.*
—— gruinum, *Willd.*
Geranium tuberosum, *L.*
—— molle, *L.*
—— lucidum, *L.*

Rutaceæ.

Ruta bracteosa, *DeCand.*

Rhamneæ.

Rhamnus oleoides, *L.*
Paliurus aculeatus, *Lam.*

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EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia dulcis, *L.*
—— rigida, *Bieb.*
Mercurialis annua, *L.*
Ricinus communis, *L.*

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

Pistacia Lentiscus, *L.*

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Anagyris fœtida, *L.*
Calycotome villosa, *Link.*
Anthyllis tetraphylla, *L.*
Lotus creticus, *L.*
Melilotus sulcata, *Desf.*
Trifolium fragiferum, *L.*
—— spumosum, *L.*
—— subterraneum, *L.*
—— procumbens, *L.*
Hymenocarpus circinatus, *Savi.*
Medicago orbicularis, *All.*
—— uncinata, *Willd.*
—— minima, *Lam.*
—— marina, *L.*
Psoralea bituminosa, *L.*
Colutea arborescens, *L.*
Coronilla iberica, *Bieb.*
—— minima, *L.*
Faba vulgaris, *Mœnch.*
Vicia onobrychoides, *L.*
—— polyphylla, *Desf.*
—— hybrida, *L.*
Lathyrus Cicera, *L.*
—— angulatus, *L.*
Pisum fulvum, *Sm.*
Lupinus hirsutus, *L.*
Cercis Siliquastrum, *L.*

ROSACEÆ.

Poterium spinosum, *L.*

TAMARISCINEÆ.

Tamarix gallica, *L.*

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia dioica, *L.*

PARONYCHIEÆ.

Paronychia argentea, *Lam.*

CRASSULACEÆ.

Umbilicus pendulinus, *DeCand.*

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Scandix australis, *L.*
Caucalis daucoides, *L.*
Tordylium officinale, *L.*
Smyrnium perfoliatum, *L.*

RUBIACEÆ.

Asperula arvensis, *L.*
Galium brevifolium, *Sm.*

VALERIANEÆ.

Valeriana Dioscoridis, *Sm.*

COMPOSITÆ.

Tussilago Farfara, *L.*
Inula candida, *DeCand.*
—— limoniifolia, *Lindl.*
Asteriscus aquaticus, *Mœnch.*
Anthemis arvensis, *L.*
—— rosea, *Sm.*
Achillea cretica, *DeCand.*
Chrysanthemum segetum, *L.*
—— coronarium, *L.*
Senecio squalidus, *L.*
Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.*
Helichrysum angustifolium, *DeC.*
Calendula arvensis, *L.*
Carduus crispus, *L.*
Centaurea montana, *L.*
—— Jacea, *L.*
Tragopogon porrifolius, *L.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula drabifolia, *Sm.*

STYRACEÆ.

Styrax officinale, *L.*

OLEACEÆ.

Phillyrea latifolia, *L.*

JASMINEÆ.

Jasminum fruticans, *L.*

APOCYNEÆ.

Vinca minor, *L.*

CUSCUTEÆ.

Cuscuta epithymum, *L.*

BORAGINEÆ.

Myosotis sylvatica, *Hoffm.*
Lithospermum orientale, *Willd.*
Anchusa italica, *Retz.*

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia dulcis, *L.*
—— rigida, *Bieb.*
Mercurialis annua, *L.*
Ricinus communis, *L.*

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

Pistacia Lentiscus, *L.*

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Anagyris fœtida, *L.*
Calycotome villosa, *Link.*
Anthyllis tetraphylla, *L.*
Lotus creticus, *L.*
Melilotus sulcata, *Desf.*
Trifolium fragiferum, *L.*
—— spumosum, *L.*
—— subterraneum, *L.*
—— procumbens, *L.*
Hymenocarpus circinatus, *Savi.*
Medicago orbicularis, *All.*
—— uncinata, *Willd.*
—— minima, *Lam.*
—— marina, *L.*
Psoralea bituminosa, *L.*
Colutea arborescens, *L.*
Coronilla iberica, *Bieb.*
—— minima, *L.*
Faba vulgaris, *Mœnch.*
Vicia onobrychoides, *L.*
—— polyphylla, *Desf.*
—— hybrida, *L.*
Lathyrus Cicera, *L.*
—— angulatus, *L.*
Pisum fulvum, *Sm.*
Lupinus hirsutus, *L.*
Cercis Siliquastrum, *L.*

ROSACEÆ.

Poterium spinosum, *L.*

TAMARISCINEÆ.

Tamarix gallica, *L.*

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia dioica, *L.*

PARONYCHIEÆ.

Paronychia argentea, *Lam.*

CRASSULACEÆ.

Umbilicus pendulinus, *DeCand.*

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Scandix australis, *L.*
Caucalis daucoides, *L.*
Tordylium officinale, *L.*
Smyrnium perfoliatum, *L.*

RUBIACEÆ.

Asperula arvensis, *L.*
Galium brevifolium, *Sm.*

VALERIANEÆ.

Valeriana Dioscoridis, *Sm.*

COMPOSITÆ.

Tussilago Farfara, *L.*
Inula candida, *DeCand.*
—— limoniifolia, *Lindl.*
Asteriscus aquaticus, *Mœnch.*
Anthemis arvensis, *L.*
—— rosea, *Sm.*
Achillea cretica, *DeCand.*
Chrysanthemum segetum, *L.*
—— coronarium, *L.*
Senecio squalidus, *L.*
Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.*
Helichrysum angustifolium, *DeC.*
Calendula arvensis, *L.*
Carduus crispus, *L.*
Centaurea montana, *L.*
—— Jacea, *L.*
Tragopogon porrifolius, *L.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula drabifolia, *Sm.*

STYRACEÆ.

Styrax officinale, *L.*

OLEACEÆ.

Phillyrea latifolia, *L.*

JASMINEÆ.

Jasminum fruticans, *L.*

APOCYNEÆ.

Vinca minor, *L.*

CUSCUTEÆ.

Cuscuta epithymum, *L.*

BORAGINEÆ.

Myosotis sylvatica, *Hoffm.*
Lithospermum orientale, *Willd.*
Anchusa italica, *Retz.*

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia dulcis, *L.*
—— rigida, *Bieb.*
Mercurialis annua, *L.*
Ricinus communis, *L.*

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

Pistacia Lentiscus, *L.*

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Anagyris fœtida, *L.*
Calycotome villosa, *Link.*
Anthyllis tetraphylla, *L.*
Lotus creticus, *L.*
Melilotus sulcata, *Desf.*
Trifolium fragiferum, *L.*
—— spumosum, *L.*
—— subterraneum, *L.*
—— procumbens, *L.*
Hymenocarpus circinatus, *Savi.*
Medicago orbicularis, *All.*
—— uncinata, *Willd.*
—— minima, *Lam.*
—— marina, *L.*
Psoralea bituminosa, *L.*
Colutea arborescens, *L.*
Coronilla iberica, *Bieb.*
—— minima, *L.*
Faba vulgaris, *Mœnch.*
Vicia onobrychoides, *L.*
—— polyphylla, *Desf.*
—— hybrida, *L.*
Lathyrus Cicera, *L.*
—— angulatus, *L.*
Pisum fulvum, *Sm.*
Lupinus hirsutus, *L.*
Cercis Siliquastrum, *L.*

ROSACEÆ.

Poterium spinosum, *L.*

TAMARISCINEÆ.

Tamarix gallica, *L.*

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia dioica, *L.*

PARONYCHIEÆ.

Paronychia argentea, *Lam.*

CRASSULACEÆ.

Umbilicus pendulinus, *DeCand.*

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Scandix australis, *L.*
Caucalis daucoides, *L.*
Tordylium officinale, *L.*
Smyrnium perfoliatum, *L.*

RUBIACEÆ.

Asperula arvensis, *L.*
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—— rosea, *Sm.*
Achillea cretica, *DeCand.*
Chrysanthemum segetum, *L.*
—— coronarium, *L.*
Senecio squalidus, *L.*
Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.*
Helichrysum angustifolium, *DeC.*
Calendula arvensis, *L.*
Carduus crispus, *L.*
Centaurea montana, *L.*
—— Jacea, *L.*
Tragopogon porrifolius, *L.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula drabifolia, *Sm.*

STYRACEÆ.

Styrax officinale, *L.*

OLEACEÆ.

Phillyrea latifolia, *L.*

JASMINEÆ.

Jasminum fruticans, *L.*

APOCYNEÆ.

Vinca minor, *L.*

CUSCUTEÆ.

Cuscuta epithymum, *L.*

BORAGINEÆ.

Myosotis sylvatica, *Hoffm.*
Lithospermum orientale, *Willd.*
Anchusa italica, *Retz.*

Anchusa tinctoria, *L.*
—— undulata, *L.*
Cynoglossum officinale, *L.*
Mattia staminea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Onosma echioides, *L.*
Echium plantagineum, *L.*
—— creticum, *Sm.*

SOLANACEÆ.

Mandragora officinarum, *Bertol.*
Hyoscyamus niger, *L.*
—— agrestis, *Kit.*
—— aureus, *L.*

VERBASCINEÆ.

Verbascum Thapsus, *L.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

Veronica cuneifolia*.
—— triphyllos, *L.*
—— grandiflora*.
—— Cymbalaria, *Vahl.*
Linaria pelisseriana, *DeCand.*
Anarrhinum bellidifolium, *Desf.*
Scrophularia peregrina, *L.*
—— canina, *L.*

OROBANCHEÆ.

Orobanche caryophyllacea, *Sm.*

LABIATÆ.

Teucrium regium, *Schreb.*
Lavandula Stœchas, *L.*
Lamium moschatum, *Mill.*
—— purpureum, *L.*
Phlomis lycia*.
Salvia triloba, *L.*
—— Horminum, *L.*

PRIMULACEÆ.

Anagallis arvensis, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Cyclamen persicum, *L.*

PLANTAGINEÆ.

Plantago cretica, *L.*

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Salicornia fruticosa, *L.*

POLYGONEÆ.

Rumex bucephalophorus, *L.*
—— Acetosa, *L.*

ELÆAGNEÆ.

Elæagnus angustifolia, *L.*

THYMELÆÆ.

Daphne collina, *L.*
—— argentea, *Sm.*
Passerina hirsuta, *L.*

LAURINEÆ.

Laurus nobilis, *L.*

PLATANEÆ.

Platanus orientalis, *L.*

BALSAMIFLUÆ.

Liquidambar orientale, *Mill.*

CUPULIFERÆ.

Quercus Ballota, *Desf.*
—— coccifera, *L.*
—— Ægilops, *L.*

CONIFERÆ.

Pinus Pinea, *L.*
—— carica*.
—— Laricio, *Lam.*
Cupressus sempervirens, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Juniperus communis, *L.*

MONOCOTYLEDONES v. ENDOGENÆ.

GRAMINEÆ.

Briza maxima, *L.*
Stipa tortilis, *Desf.*
Ægilops ovata, *L.*

MELANTHACEÆ.

Merendera Bulbocodium, *Ram.*

LILIACEÆ.

Fritillaria Meleagris, *L.*
Lloydia græca, *Endl.*
Gagea spathacea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Hyacinthus orientalis, *L.*
Muscari moschatum, *Willd.*
—— comosum, *Willd.*
—— botryoides, *Willd.*
Bellevalia romana, *Lapeyr.*
Scilla bifolia, *L.*
Allium nigrum, *L.*
—— neapolitanum, *Cyr.*
—— triquetrum, *L.*
—— junceum, *Sm.*
Aloe vulgaris, *Sm.*
Ornithogalum umbellatum, *L.*

Anchusa tinctoria, *L.*
—— undulata, *L.*
Cynoglossum officinale, *L.*
Mattia staminea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Onosma echioides, *L.*
Echium plantagineum, *L.*
—— creticum, *Sm.*

SOLANACEÆ.

Mandragora officinarum, *Bertol.*
Hyoscyamus niger, *L.*
—— agrestis, *Kit.*
—— aureus, *L.*

VERBASCINEÆ.

Verbascum Thapsus, *L.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

Veronica cuneifolia*.
—— triphyllos, *L.*
—— grandiflora*.
—— Cymbalaria, *Vahl.*
Linaria pelisseriana, *DeCand.*
Anarrhinum bellidifolium, *Desf.*
Scrophularia peregrina, *L.*
—— canina, *L.*

OROBANCHEÆ.

Orobanche caryophyllacea, *Sm.*

LABIATÆ.

Teucrium regium, *Schreb.*
Lavandula Stœchas, *L.*
Lamium moschatum, *Mill.*
—— purpureum, *L.*
Phlomis lycia*.
Salvia triloba, *L.*
—— Horminum, *L.*

PRIMULACEÆ.

Anagallis arvensis, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Cyclamen persicum, *L.*

PLANTAGINEÆ.

Plantago cretica, *L.*

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Salicornia fruticosa, *L.*

POLYGONEÆ.

Rumex bucephalophorus, *L.*
—— Acetosa, *L.*

ELÆAGNEÆ.

Elæagnus angustifolia, *L.*

THYMELÆÆ.

Daphne collina, *L.*
—— argentea, *Sm.*
Passerina hirsuta, *L.*

LAURINEÆ.

Laurus nobilis, *L.*

PLATANEÆ.

Platanus orientalis, *L.*

BALSAMIFLUÆ.

Liquidambar orientale, *Mill.*

CUPULIFERÆ.

Quercus Ballota, *Desf.*
—— coccifera, *L.*
—— Ægilops, *L.*

CONIFERÆ.

Pinus Pinea, *L.*
—— carica*.
—— Laricio, *Lam.*
Cupressus sempervirens, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Juniperus communis, *L.*

MONOCOTYLEDONES v. ENDOGENÆ.

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Ægilops ovata, *L.*

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Merendera Bulbocodium, *Ram.*

LILIACEÆ.

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Lloydia græca, *Endl.*
Gagea spathacea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Hyacinthus orientalis, *L.*
Muscari moschatum, *Willd.*
—— comosum, *Willd.*
—— botryoides, *Willd.*
Bellevalia romana, *Lapeyr.*
Scilla bifolia, *L.*
Allium nigrum, *L.*
—— neapolitanum, *Cyr.*
—— triquetrum, *L.*
—— junceum, *Sm.*
Aloe vulgaris, *Sm.*
Ornithogalum umbellatum, *L.*

Anchusa tinctoria, *L.*
—— undulata, *L.*
Cynoglossum officinale, *L.*
Mattia staminea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Onosma echioides, *L.*
Echium plantagineum, *L.*
—— creticum, *Sm.*

SOLANACEÆ.

Mandragora officinarum, *Bertol.*
Hyoscyamus niger, *L.*
—— agrestis, *Kit.*
—— aureus, *L.*

VERBASCINEÆ.

Verbascum Thapsus, *L.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

Veronica cuneifolia*.
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—— grandiflora*.
—— Cymbalaria, *Vahl.*
Linaria pelisseriana, *DeCand.*
Anarrhinum bellidifolium, *Desf.*
Scrophularia peregrina, *L.*
—— canina, *L.*

OROBANCHEÆ.

Orobanche caryophyllacea, *Sm.*

LABIATÆ.

Teucrium regium, *Schreb.*
Lavandula Stœchas, *L.*
Lamium moschatum, *Mill.*
—— purpureum, *L.*
Phlomis lycia*.
Salvia triloba, *L.*
—— Horminum, *L.*

PRIMULACEÆ.

Anagallis arvensis, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Cyclamen persicum, *L.*

PLANTAGINEÆ.

Plantago cretica, *L.*

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Salicornia fruticosa, *L.*

POLYGONEÆ.

Rumex bucephalophorus, *L.*
—— Acetosa, *L.*

ELÆAGNEÆ.

Elæagnus angustifolia, *L.*

THYMELÆÆ.

Daphne collina, *L.*
—— argentea, *Sm.*
Passerina hirsuta, *L.*

LAURINEÆ.

Laurus nobilis, *L.*

PLATANEÆ.

Platanus orientalis, *L.*

BALSAMIFLUÆ.

Liquidambar orientale, *Mill.*

CUPULIFERÆ.

Quercus Ballota, *Desf.*
—— coccifera, *L.*
—— Ægilops, *L.*

CONIFERÆ.

Pinus Pinea, *L.*
—— carica*.
—— Laricio, *Lam.*
Cupressus sempervirens, *α* et *β*, *L.*
Juniperus communis, *L.*

MONOCOTYLEDONES v. ENDOGENÆ.

GRAMINEÆ.

Briza maxima, *L.*
Stipa tortilis, *Desf.*
Ægilops ovata, *L.*

MELANTHACEÆ.

Merendera Bulbocodium, *Ram.*

LILIACEÆ.

Fritillaria Meleagris, *L.*
Lloydia græca, *Endl.*
Gagea spathacea, *Rœm. & Schult.*
Hyacinthus orientalis, *L.*
Muscari moschatum, *Willd.*
—— comosum, *Willd.*
—— botryoides, *Willd.*
Bellevalia romana, *Lapeyr.*
Scilla bifolia, *L.*
Allium nigrum, *L.*
—— neapolitanum, *Cyr.*
—— triquetrum, *L.*
—— junceum, *Sm.*
Aloe vulgaris, *Sm.*
Ornithogalum umbellatum, *L.*

Ornithogalum nanum, *Sm.*
Myogalum nutans, *Link.*
Asphodelus ramosus, *L.*
Asparagus acutifolius, *L.*

SMILACEÆ.

Smilax aspera, *L.*
Ruscus aculeatus, *L.*

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

Tamus cretica, *L.*

AMARYLLIDEÆ.

Narcissus Tazetta, *L.*

IRIDEÆ.

Iris florentina, *L.*
—— Sisyrinchium, *L.*
—— tuberosa, *L.*

Trichonema Columnæ, *Reichenb.*
Gladiolus communis, *L.*
—— segetum, *Kit.*

ORCHIDEÆ.

Orchis papilionacea, *L.*
—— provincialis, *Balb.*
—— longibracteata, *Biv.*
—— longicornis, *Desf.*
Ophrys fusca, *Link.*
—— Tenoreana, *Lindl.*
—— mammosa, *Desf.*
—— Ferrum-equinum, *Desf.*
Serapias Lingua, *L.*
—— cordigera, *L.*

AROIDEÆ.

Arum Dracunculus, *L.*
Arisarum vulgare, *Schott.*

ACOTYLEDONES v. ACROGENÆ.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Lycopodium denticulatum, *L.*

FILICES.

Polypodium vulgare, *L.*

Ceterach officinarum, *Willd.*
Cheilanthes odora, *Sw.*
Adiantum Capillus Veneris, *L.*

LICHENES.

Evernia prunastri, *Ach.*

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES.

Veronica cuneifolia.

V. glanduloso-pubescens; racemis axillaribus, segmentis calycinis oblongis obtusis corollâ brevioribus, ovario suborbiculato scabro, foliis subsessilibus cuneatis inciso-crenatis, caule suffruticoso procumbente.

Habitat in Lyciæ rupibus ad Arycandum fluvium.

Fruticulus procumbens, ramosissimus, *V. saxatili* parùm major. *Rami* filiformes, purpurascentes, foliosi, fragiles, pube brevissimâ glandulosâ vestiti. *Folia* opposita, brevissimè petiolata, cuneata, inciso-crenata, coriacea, avenia, utrinque pubescentia, scabriuscula, subtùs costâ prominente subcarinata, 2–3 lineas longa, sesqui v. 2 lineas lata. *Petioli* pubescentes, vix lineam longi, latiusculi, suprà canaliculati, subtùs obtusè carinati, imâ basi subconnati. *Racemi* in ramis solitarii, axillares, multiflori, pedunculati. *Pedunculus* folio longior, filiformis, glanduloso-pubescens, purpurascens. *Bracteæ* pedicellis capillaribus longiores; *inferiores* inciso-crenatæ, foliis consimiles; *superiores* subspathulatæ, integerrimæ. *Calyx* copiosiùs glanduloso-pubescens, 4-partitus: *segmentis* oblongis, obtusis; 2 *anterioribus* majoribus. *Corolla V. saxatilis*, cyanea? calyce major: *tubo* brevissimo, violaceo: *limbo* 4-partito: *laciniis* rotundatis, integris, venulosis; *infimâ* duplò angustiore. *Stamina* corollâ breviora: *filamenta* filiformia, glabra, violacea: *antheræ*

Ornithogalum nanum, *Sm.*
Myogalum nutans, *Link.*
Asphodelus ramosus, *L.*
Asparagus acutifolius, *L.*

SMILACEÆ.

Smilax aspera, *L.*
Ruscus aculeatus, *L.*

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

Tamus cretica, *L.*

AMARYLLIDEÆ.

Narcissus Tazetta, *L.*

IRIDEÆ.

Iris florentina, *L.*
—— Sisyrinchium, *L.*
—— tuberosa, *L.*

Trichonema Columnæ, *Reichenb.*
Gladiolus communis, *L.*
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Orchis papilionacea, *L.*
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Serapias Lingua, *L.*
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IRIDEÆ.

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subrotundæ, biloculares, flavæ. *Ovarium* compressum, orbiculare, asperè pubescens, integrum. *Stylus* capillaris, glaber, corollam superans. *Stigma* capitatum, exiguum.

This is a very distinct and well-marked species, with the habit of *V. saxatilis*, but there is none with which it can be confounded, and if introduced to our gardens it would prove an interesting addition to the rock-work. Its cuneiform, deeply crenate leaves, and rough pubescent fruit will serve to distinguish it from *saxatilis*, as well as from every other shrubby species.

Veronica grandiflora.

V. annua, erecta, glanduloso-pubescens; floribus solitariis, segmentis calycinis linearibus obtusis, corollâ calyce triplò longiore: laciniis rhombeo-ovatis subunguiculatis, foliis inferioribus petiolatis ovatis crenatis; superioribus sessilibus, pinnatifidis tripartitisve.

Habitat in Cariâ ad Meandrum fluvium, et prope Mylasam. Floret Martio.

Radix fibrosa, annua. *Caulis* erectus, filiformis, simplex v. ramosus, copiosè glanduloso-pubescens, purpurascens, bipollicaris. *Cotyledones* adhuc persistentes, subreniformes, integerrimæ, petiolatæ. *Folia inferiora* brevissimè petiolata, ovata, obtusa, crenata, 3–5 lineas longa, utrinque pilis brevissimis articulatis, at rarò glanduliferis, copiosè vestita; *superiora* sessilia, pinnatifida v. tripartita: *segmentis* linearibus, obtusis, integerrimis; *terminali* majori, subspathulato. *Flores* in apice caulis axillares, solitarii, pedunculati. *Pedunculi* capillares, copiosè glanduloso-pubescentes, foliis tripartitis ter longiores. *Calyx* copiosè glanduloso-pubescens, 4-partitus: *segmentis* linearibus, obtusis; 2 *anterioribus* majoribus. *Corolla* omnium maxima, diametro semuncialis et ultrà, cyanea: *tubo* brevissimo, luteo: *limbo* profundè 4-partito: *laciniis* rhombeo-ovatis, obtusis, basi angustatâ luteâ subunguiculatis; *anticâ* minore. *Stamina* corollâ multoties breviora: *filamenta* gracilia, glabra, lutescentia: *antheræ* cordato-oblongæ, obtusæ, violaceæ. *Ovarium* subrotundum, glabrum, integrum. *Stylus* corollâ longior, capillaris, glaber, supernè incrassatus, subclavatus. *Stigma* parvum, subcapitatum. Capsulam nondùm vidi.

A truly elegant little plant, well deserving of being added to the catalogue of ornamental annuals, from the size and beauty of its flowers. Its deeply pinnatifid and tripartite leaves, with entire linear or spathulate segments, will readily distinguish it from the *V. amœna* of Steven, and from *V. pumila*, from Mount Hæmus, described and figured in the second volume of Dr. Clarke's Travels, at page 559.

Phlomis lycia.

P. fruticosa, ferrugineo-tomentosa; foliis cordato-oblongis obtusis, verticillastris plurifloris, bracteis lanceolatis calycibusque mucro-

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nato-spinosis densè albo-lanatis, dentibus calycinis uncinatis, filamentis inappendiculatis.

Habitat in Lyciæ septentrionalis sylvis montosis.

Suffrutex erectus, ramosus, pedalis, pube stellatâ rubiginosâ undique densè tomentosus. *Rami* 4-anguli. *Folia* petiolata, cordato-oblonga, obtusa, crenata, rugoso-venosa, utrinque tomento stellato copiosè vestita, pollicem longa, semunciam lata; *floralia* vix cordata. *Petioli* angusti, 3 lineas longi, suprà canaliculati. *Verticillastri* terminales, pluri- (6–8) flori. *Bracteæ* adpressæ, lanceolatæ, mucronato-spinosæ, lanâ longissimâ molli albâ densè vestitæ. *Calyces* bracteis vix longiores, extùs albo-lanati: *fauce* pilosissimâ: *dentibus* brevibus, subulatis, mucronato-spinosis, apice nudis, uncinatis. *Corolla* subuncialis, calyce vix duplò longior: *tubo* glabriusculo, infernè angustato, supernè parùm dilatato, intùs fasciculis 5 pilorum aucto: *fauce* intùs glabrâ: *limbo* extùs tomento fasciculato-ramoso flavicanti subadpresso vestito; *labio superiore* galeato, margine truncato, emarginato; *inferiore* longiore, trilobo; *laciniis lateralibus* ovatis, obtusis, conduplicatis, suprà glabris; *intermedid* orbiculatâ, integrâ, suprà glabrâ, margine parùm undulatâ. *Filamenta* compressa, inappendiculata puberula. *Antheræ* glabræ. *Stylus* glaber. *Stigma* bifidum; *lobo superiore* latiore, obtuso; *inferiore* acutiusculo, parùm longiore.

This plant, Mr. Fellows informs me, is common in mountainous woods in the northern parts of Lycia. It is evidently nearly allied to the *P. ferruginea* of Tenore, but its lanceolate, spinously mucronate, woolly bractes, simple filaments, and subulate, spinous, uncinate calycine teeth, essentially distinguish it from that species as well as from *P. armeniaca*.

Pinus carica.

P. foliis binis prælongis tenuissimis rectis margine denticulato-scabris: vaginis abbreviatis subintegris, strobilis ovato-oblongis rectis lævigatis: squamis apice rhomboideis depressis truncatis rimulisque radiatis.

Habitat in Cariæ montibus.

Arbor magna. *Ramuli* scabriusculi, fusci. *Folia* bina, erecta, recta, tenuissima, mucronata, nunc levitèr tortilia, lætè viridia, subtùs convexa, lævia, nitida, suprà canaliculata, margine denticulato-scabra, 6–7-pollicaria: *vaginæ* 2–3 lineas longæ, cylindraceæ, fuscescentes, annulatìm rugosæ, ore subintegro nudiusculo. *Squamæ stipulares* (folia primaria) lanceolatæ, acuminatæ, coriaceæ, spadiceæ, margine filamentoso-ciliatæ, basi diu persistenti. *Strobili* ovato-oblongi, obtusi, recti, lævigati, nitidi, spadicei, 3–4 pollices longi, diametro 2-unciales: *squamis* apice depressis, rhomboideis, planiusculis, transversè subcarinatis, rimulis radiatìm notatis, medio truncatis, areolâ transversè ellipticâ cinerascenti umbilicatis.

I have ventured to propose this as a distinct species, although, from its near relationship to *halepensis*, I think it not unlikely that it may prove to be only a remarkable local form of that species. It is chiefly distinguished from *halepensis* by

nato-spinosis densè albo-lanatis, dentibus calycinis uncinatis, filamentis inappendiculatis.

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Pinus carica.

P. foliis binis prælongis tenuissimis rectis margine denticulato-scabris: vaginis abbreviatis subintegris, strobilis ovato-oblongis rectis lævigatis: squamis apice rhomboideis depressis truncatis rimulisque radiatis.

Habitat in Cariæ montibus.

Arbor magna. *Ramuli* scabriusculi, fusci. *Folia* bina, erecta, recta, tenuissima, mucronata, nunc levitèr tortilia, lætè viridia, subtùs convexa, lævia, nitida, suprà canaliculata, margine denticulato-scabra, 6–7-pollicaria: *vaginæ* 2–3 lineas longæ, cylindraceæ, fuscescentes, annulatìm rugosæ, ore subintegro nudiusculo. *Squamæ stipulares* (folia primaria) lanceolatæ, acuminatæ, coriaceæ, spadiceæ, margine filamentoso-ciliatæ, basi diu persistenti. *Strobili* ovato-oblongi, obtusi, recti, lævigati, nitidi, spadicei, 3–4 pollices longi, diametro 2-unciales: *squamis* apice depressis, rhomboideis, planiusculis, transversè subcarinatis, rimulis radiatìm notatis, medio truncatis, areolâ transversè ellipticâ cinerascenti umbilicatis.

I have ventured to propose this as a distinct species, although, from its near relationship to *halepensis*, I think it not unlikely that it may prove to be only a remarkable local form of that species. It is chiefly distinguished from *halepensis* by

nato-spinosis densè albo-lanatis, dentibus calycinis uncinatis, filamentis inappendiculatis.

Habitat in Lyciæ septentrionalis sylvis montosis.

Suffrutex erectus, ramosus, pedalis, pube stellatâ rubiginosâ undique densè tomentosus. *Rami* 4-anguli. *Folia* petiolata, cordato-oblonga, obtusa, crenata, rugoso-venosa, utrinque tomento stellato copiosè vestita, pollicem longa, semunciam lata; *floralia* vix cordata. *Petioli* angusti, 3 lineas longi, suprà canaliculati. *Verticillastri* terminales, pluri- (6–8) flori. *Bracteæ* adpressæ, lanceolatæ, mucronato-spinosæ, lanâ longissimâ molli albâ densè vestitæ. *Calyces* bracteis vix longiores, extùs albo-lanati: *fauce* pilosissimâ: *dentibus* brevibus, subulatis, mucronato-spinosis, apice nudis, uncinatis. *Corolla* subuncialis, calyce vix duplò longior: *tubo* glabriusculo, infernè angustato, supernè parùm dilatato, intùs fasciculis 5 pilorum aucto: *fauce* intùs glabrâ: *limbo* extùs tomento fasciculato-ramoso flavicanti subadpresso vestito; *labio superiore* galeato, margine truncato, emarginato; *inferiore* longiore, trilobo; *laciniis lateralibus* ovatis, obtusis, conduplicatis, suprà glabris; *intermedid* orbiculatâ, integrâ, suprà glabrâ, margine parùm undulatâ. *Filamenta* compressa, inappendiculata puberula. *Antheræ* glabræ. *Stylus* glaber. *Stigma* bifidum; *lobo superiore* latiore, obtuso; *inferiore* acutiusculo, parùm longiore.

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Pinus carica.

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I have ventured to propose this as a distinct species, although, from its near relationship to *halepensis*, I think it not unlikely that it may prove to be only a remarkable local form of that species. It is chiefly distinguished from *halepensis* by

its much longer leaves and larger cones, the apex of whose scales are broader, and marked with numerous radiating fissures. The leaves are double the length of those of the *maritima* of Lambert, and the cones are larger and more oblong.

XLVII.—*Report of the Results of Researches in Physiological Botany made in the year* 1839. By F. J. Meyen, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Berlin.

[Continued from p. 407.]

In the large and splendid works on Fungi which have been published by M. Corda in the past year, we find some observations which are of interest as regards the physiology of these productions. In describing a mould* called *Gonatobotrys simplex*, he says, that in the lower vegetable orders we often see forms represent a lower form of a more highly developed species; and that in the meeting at Prague (1837) he had directed attention to a considerable number of such types which frequently form parallel series, and endeavoured to show that in the inferior Fungi especially mathematical combinations can be formed if symbols are substituted for the separate organs of the mould or fungus; and that each of the members of the series of combinations produced by the combination of these symbols represents one of those groups of forms which we have hitherto been accustomed to regard as types of genera. M. Corda promises to explain these series, both historically and theoretically as well as practically, in a separate work, and hopes that the moulds of the tropical regions may afford several new groups which will fill up the place of the now missing types. In this work M. Corda has also given a plate with figures of *Syzygites megalocarpus*, and a full description of the formation of the fruit, which, as is well known, is here accompanied by the phænomenon of copulation; he observed that the two pyriform warts from which the fruit is produced not only touch each other, but completely coalesce, so that the contents of both can mix as soon as the partitions between them are absorbed. After the junction of these two branches follows the formation of the fruit; in the middle of these connate branches are formed one or two cells, which represent the sporangiolum, which in a ripe state is covered with large angular warts. This sporangiolum contains a thick fluid consisting of oil-globules, molecules, and from two to five spores. Frequently the two branches do not join, and then a spherical sporangiolum is formed at the apex of one or even of both of them.

* Prachtflora der europäischen Schimmelbildungen mit 25 Tafeln, 1839. A notice of this has been given by us in vol. iv. at p. 200.

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